

WEATHER FORECAST.
Rain and cooler to-day; to-morrow fair;
fresh northwest winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 70; lowest, 60.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

200,000 MINERS WORKING AS 400,000 STRIKE; COAL OUTPUT WILL EQUAL MINIMUM NEEDS; SECRETARY WILSON STILL HOPES FOR TRUCE

POLICE SCATTER SOVIET PARADE BY WOMEN HERE

Surround Sympathizers
With Russia at the Hotel
Commodore.

LEADER MAKES PROTEST

Followers Grow Faint Hearted,
However, at Display of
Authority.

Mounted police and a squad of reserves under Inspector Thomas Underhill broke up an attempted parade of women led by Miss Helen Todd, suffragist and reformer, in front of the Hotel Commodore yesterday afternoon, presenting a show of force that frightened many of the women and sent them scattering. Others stuck to Miss Todd's side, resisting the orders of Inspector Underhill and stubbornly declining to desist from the attempt. There were no arrests, but the cries that rent the air against police domination were shrill and denunciatory.

Women Ready to March

When Miss Todd got to the lobby she was greeted by a flutter of applause from her cohorts. About seventy-five women, habited in various styles of dress, some in uniform, gathered about her. Miss Todd led them off to the street and was pausing them off to a grand march which was to have taken place in the street to Fifth avenue and thence uptown.

Then came the police. Inspector Underhill stood on the curb surrounded by a half dozen special detectives. In a few moments a squad of mounted police, and reserves from the East Fifty-first street station deployed strategically about the suddenly formed arena. Miss Todd took the situation in a glance. Turning to her followers she exclaimed dramatically:

"The police are here! Come on, you American women, and show them you are not afraid!"

The challenge was taken up avidly by some, but the others were visibly faint hearted. Several of the women turned back into the hotel. To the remainder and to the police audience Miss Todd raised a protesting voice. She said she had obtained permission a few days ago from a police lieutenant to hold the parade, and was going on with it.

No Parade, Says Underhill

"There'll be no parade to-day," said Inspector Underhill grimly. He waved his hand and the policemen began to close up. Several of the belligerent followers of Miss Todd screamed. She was for a moment the centre of a very frightened throng. Then, under the domination of her personality, the women began to spread out by twos. Those at the front tried to push through the police lines. They made only a few steps. The police pushed them back none too gently.

"This is an outrage," exclaimed Miss Todd.

"You can't block traffic, that's all there is to it," said Inspector Underhill. "You might as well make up your mind to call it off and go home."

The parley lasted several minutes, while the crowd that had been attracted by the clash thickened by the thousands. Inspector Underhill had evidently been prepared for trouble. It may have been that the subject "Soviet Russia," which was announced for discussion at the League of Free Nations meeting in the Commodore, attracted his attention.

Reports of the meeting had it that a group of radicals were present and had used the name of President Wilson.

After Miss Todd's withdrawal the meeting petered out. The League of Free Nations officers denied they had any intention to do with the parade that followed.

SPAIN TO PAY HER DELEGATES.

Visconde d'Exa, However, Will Foot His Own Bills.

MADRID, Nov. 1.—The Government has authorized \$20,000 for the expenses of the Spanish delegation to the Washington labor conference.

Visconde d'Exa, formerly Minister of Labor, who heads the Spanish delegation, will pay his own expenses for the trip.

New Effort to Upset Lenine Is Reported

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 1.—The *Berlingske Tidende* has news from Vienna that a Czech named Kaamash has gone to Russia on board an entente warship with the object of getting the cooperation of all democratic elements in Russia in an attempt to bring about the overthrow of the Soviet Government and effect a union of the various parts of great Russia into a federal republic.

The mission, the newspaper says, is being made with the full agreement of all the Allies.

BRITAIN FAVORS BOND LOTTERY

Sentiment About Gambling
Feature of Flotation
Shows Reversal.

TO BE ABOUT \$3,000,000,000

French Have Made Great Success of "Try Your Luck" Plan of Selling.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The change in British psychology, with particular respect to lottery loans, referred to previously in these despatches, is crystallizing rapidly in parliamentary moves to compel the Government to issue such a loan.

The main reason for this is that members believe the French lottery loan will cause a heavy drain of British funds, due to the purchase in France of those bonds containing a sporting chance.

The only way to prevent such an outflow of capital, it is argued, is to give the British public an opportunity to make such an investment at home.

The fact that France expects with the help of prizes to float her big loan with an interest charge of only 3 per cent. annually also is an incentive for a similar British loan. Although the investment market at the moment is not considered as exactly favorable to a Government loan, it is believed that improvement will come soon, especially if the forecast made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer is borne out.

The Government is expected to issue the loan from Japan will be paid off at maturity, December 15, without re-borrowing. Great Britain is reducing her indebtedness on the continent and also by March 31 next the external indebtedness will be cut down greatly. Practically the only outside loans then will be those of the United States and Canada.

This will improve the home situation and no difficulty is expected in floating a post-war loan. A hundred members of Parliament have signed a petition for the issue at once of prize bonds.

This raises a delicate question on the stock exchange, where dealings in prize bonds are prohibited.

His objection to the French lottery loan already has been made here through foreign banking houses. This has caused a protest by local bankers with stock exchange connections, who say they are discriminated against in favor of foreign bankers. Since it appears likely that England herself will issue prize bonds it is probable that the stock exchange will abolish its restriction on dealings in such bonds.

The size of the loan to be floated has not been determined, but it must be considerably more than \$3,000,000,000 to take care of the year's deficit and the floating debt. However, the public is very keen on the new kind of loan and already every one is discussing "try your luck bonds."

EIGHT KILLED WHEN TRAIN HITS MOTOR

Masqueraders Are Victims
Near Clarksboro, N. J.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—Eight were killed and twenty-seven injured when a Pennsylvania train crashed into a truck-load of Halloween masqueraders near Clarksboro, N. J., to-night.

The masqueraders were all Philadelphians and were on the way to Elliptical, N. J. The truck and a Camden train arrived at the crossing simultaneously, the engine striking the loaded truck directly in the center and literally tearing through it.

Bodies were hurled in all directions, many being so badly mangled that identification was difficult. Emergency calls were sent out for physicians and ambulances. The injured were hurried by every conveyance available to the Underwood hospital at Camden. There were thirty-five persons, both men and women, in the truck, and virtually every one killed was injured in some manner.

SOLDIERS' GRAVES IN FRANCE DECORATED

Bronze Palm Laid on Mound
of Quentin Roosevelt.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—Wreaths were placed on the graves of soldiers of the allied and associated countries by representatives of the Government and of many patriotic associations to-day in the commemoration of All Saints' Day. A bronze palm was laid on the grave of Quentin Roosevelt by a deputation of women representing the society known as The French Idea Abroad.

RUMANIA TAKES BESSARABIA AND DEFIES COUNCIL

Notifies Peace Conference
She Has Annexed Russian District.

U. S. DELEGATES ANGRY

Seizure May Result in Early
Departure of Americans
From Paris.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—Rumania formally notified the supreme council of the peace conference to-day that she had annexed Bessarabia. Ever since the armistice her troops have occupied this district and its possession has been one of her claims before the conference. Failing to get this claim allowed she has taken virtually into her own hands and again virtually defied the peace conference by formally incorporating this rich and fertile part of Russia, which is about the size of Ireland, into her own domain.

Indignation is running high in American conference circles over the action of Rumania and it may lead to the early departure of the American delegates.

President Wilson refused absolutely early in the Peace Conference to approve the claim of Rumania to Bessarabia, and on several recent occasions the American delegates have made known that they never would consent to the transfer of this territory. It is understood that the Supreme Council recently informed Rumania that if she annexed Bessarabia and that if Russia, reorganized, sought to recover it Rumania would not have any support.

The Bessarabians have had a delegation of their country by the Rumanians, who apparently have set up a military despotism there. Rumania plainly has been encouraged by the failure of the Supreme Council to assert its authority in the case of Rumania and also in that of the Baltic provinces and by the impunity which she herself has enjoyed since occupying Budapest, which she is evacuating now.

Just before the Supreme Council received notice from Rumania of the annexation it had sent a note informing Rumania, as well as Serbia, that they would not be allowed to sign the Bulgarian treaty until they had signed that with Austria.

WILSON CONTINUES TO GAIN STEADILY

Two Specialists Note Improvement of President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Following the weekly visit of Dr. F. N. Doremus of Philadelphia to the White House, Rear Admiral Grayson, personal physician to President Wilson, issued this statement on the condition of the President:

"The President's improvement, as noted previously, has been well maintained. His general condition continues to be entirely satisfactory.

Dr. Grayson explained that rumors that the executive work done by the President recently had an ill effect on the Executive led him to depart from his announced plan of not issuing any additional bulletins on the President's condition unless there was a decided change.

After the visit of Dr. Doremus, who came to the White House to "check up" on Mr. Wilson's condition, Dr. Hugh Young, the Baltimore specialist, called to determine as to the prostate condition which developed in the course of the President's illness.

MARKS 5 CENTS EACH IN OCCUPATION ZONE

Reach Their Lowest Quotation
on Cologne Bourse.

COLOGNE, Oct. 31 (delayed).—The mark reached its lowest point on the Cologne Bourse to-day, 241 marks being rated as equivalent to 100 francs. The official rate of the American Army of Occupation for November will be 20 marks to one dollar.

Bankers attribute the drop in the mark as due partly to reports of the failure of German attempts to get further credits in America.

IRISH BAND RAIDS POLICE BARRACKS

Constable Killed and Ammunition Is Stolen.

By the Associated Press.

MULLINGAR, Ireland, Nov. 1.—The police barracks at Mullingar, about thirty-five miles northwest of Dublin, were raided last night by masked men. Constable Ogar, who was doing sentry duty at the time, was taken by surprise and shot dead in the course of the struggle that ensued.

The raiders carried off 200 pounds of ammunition and several rifles and revolvers. Extra police have been drafted to patrol the district.

Coal Famine to Tie Up German Trains 10 Days

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 1.—The *Koelnische Zeitung* to-day says that all railway passenger and traffic service throughout Germany will cease for ten days beginning November 5 in an endeavor to save coal.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—As no more coal is to be had from Germany and recent troubles in England have reduced British exports to a low level, Denmark has once more to submit to war time restrictions.

The coal situation in Europe is exciting much apprehension in every country. France already has felt the pinch in her industries and a shortage of fuel in Paris is causing suffering and inconvenience. The subways and lighting systems also are affected.

Vienna has but a few days' supply. Railroads in the Tyrol have suspended operations. Hungary has a severe shortage and Italy is in a serious plight, as she cut down and consumed the great part of her wood supply during the war and has been able to import but little coal since the armistice.

PRODUCTION IS CUT PROBABLY 75 PER CENT.

Federal Authorities Believe
No Pinch Will Be Felt
for Two Weeks.

RESERVE STOCKS HEAVY

Conservation Expected to Keep
Essential Industries Going
for Long Period.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—With the coal mine strike under way officials in Washington, anxious to determine the coal production that may be depended on through efforts of non-union men and union men remaining at work, are completely at sea. The strike call fell on a Saturday and a church holiday. Consequently it is not known whether all the men who quit are striking.

Fragmentary reports have come to the Government departments, the Department of Justice, the Railroad Administration and the Bureau of Mines and Geological Survey, all day, but it has been impossible to work out a general result from them.

An average of these reports with those received by representatives of the coal operators indicates that the original Government estimate of 200,000 men remaining at work in the bituminous mines approximately will be correct. As many of the non-union mines are open cut mines, with poor loading facilities, this would not indicate a production of much more than one-quarter of normal.

Some Union Men at Work.

In the fields in Pennsylvania, Kentucky and West Virginia, where contracts remained in force, non-union miners continued at work with the production at approximately normal. In some scattered districts union miners also continued at work.

A Government authority estimated to-day that on the face of this situation no pinch will be felt by consumers of the country on the whole for two weeks. Production for the last few weeks has been heavier than ever before in history, due to the efforts of the Railroad Administration in keeping every mine supplied with cars and the inclination of the miners to work hard for a stake to tide them over the strike.

The Geological Survey reports indicate a production for the present week of 11,000,000 tons of coal, which is a record. Reserve stocks, according to an expert, will carry forward all consumers approximately for two weeks. In the meantime, he says, will shorten if the strike is maintained on the indicated basis and industries will begin to suffer as there will be no supply. The stopping of deliveries for general industrial and manufacturing uses will keep the railroads, the Government, public utilities and retail dealers going over a long period with proper conservation. They may possibly go through the winter on this short supply.

SCALE OF LIVING IS LOW

Only to Be Had at High
Prices.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The settlement of the great British railway strike by granting a minimum wage of 51 shillings, approximately \$12.50 a week, has brought a temporary peace to the railways here. While the minimum wage may seem small to Americans, it is a considerable improvement over the old level of wages to railway workers, who have been about the lowest paid labor in the kingdom.

The minimum of \$12.50 applies chiefly to porters, ticket collectors, signmen and car men. Others, such as guards, conductors and engineers, already were receiving about 50 per cent. more than the minimum. Thus the new wage scale is a considerable improvement over the old one, but even this is below the ordinary wage in England, which is now from \$20 to \$30 a week.

It might appear difficult for railway men to live on their present wages, but prior to the war porters received \$4 to \$5 a week, while conductors, engineers, guards and signmen got \$5 to \$10. The porters managed to live by obtaining small tracts of ground along the railroad and raising their own vegetables. This practice is being continued.

RENT ALLOWANCE DEMANDS

The higher class labor, however, still believes itself underpaid and is demanding a rent allowance. The present wage is based on the cost of living; if the index number falls below 119 per cent. the index number now is 120 per cent. There is not much prospect of increased pay for railway men, because the public already is accusing the miners of profiteering and their wages are only about \$25 weekly on an average.

Special concessions were made during the war to the coal miners to stimulate output, but no such concessions were made to the railway men. The cost of living in England compared with that in America is higher or lower, depending on the class of goods bought. An American railway man would receive if asked to live on the same scale as the English railway man. On the other hand, the Englishman is wealthier because the public already is accusing the miners of profiteering and their wages are only about \$25 weekly on an average.

CARS FOR ALL WORKING MINERS

Almost all the non-union miners are expected to remain at work in view of the assurance of full protection by the Government. They will have opportunity to work to increase production, and officials are hopeful they will accept the opportunity. Every coal mine that is working will get all the coal cars it can load so there will not be an hour's loss of time from this cause.

Government officials familiar with other similar strikes are of the opinion that many men who go out on strike in union mines closing them down in course of time will go over to non-union mines that are operating to work. Just how extensive the movement will be they are not willing to predict.

Reports from practically all major producing districts of the country were received here by representatives of the operators to-day. These reports would indicate to-day more men at work and a much brighter outlook than the Government estimates. They are as follows: ALTOONA, Pa.—Of the 45,000 men employed in this field 30,000 are union men. The union men are out. The non-union men are working and producing an estimate of 80,000 tons a day. The last production is estimated at 120,000 tons.

GREENSBURG, Pa.—In the Greensburg, Irwin, Westmoreland and Connelville fields, all of which are non-union, the men are working. It is estimated that 110,000 men are at work.

Only 700 of 13,000 Out.

SOMERSET COUNTY, Pa.—Only 700 men out of 13,000 employed in this district are out on twelve operations.

PITTSBURGH.—The union mines here closed Friday. All union mines are closed. The non-union mines are running.

MARYLAND. GEORGES CREEK FIELD.—Fifty mines are idle; one is working. There are 3,324 men idle and 170 at work. Only 475 tons out of a normal average of 13,000 tons will be produced to-day.

WHEELING, W. Va.—Pan Handle Field.—Sixteen mines employing 3,200 men out of 13,000 employed in this district are out on twelve operations.

MAJOR-GEN. BLACK RETIRES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Major-Gen. William M. Black, Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, was retired to-day at his own request after more than forty-six years' service. He entered West Point from Pennsylvania in 1873.

Thousands of Non-Union Miners Remain at Work in Large Fields

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—In the non-union bituminous coal mine fields thousands of miners remained at work to-day, although the strike call generally was obeyed in the union fields, according to reports received here by the coal operators. In the great Pocahontas field in West Virginia the mines were reported working at virtually full capacity, and in Pennsylvania 110,000 of the 180,000 non-union miners were carded as at work.

In Pennsylvania Seward E. Button, State Chief of Mines, called on all inspectors to report as soon as possible to his office how many men had struck in the district to which the inspector was assigned; if any of the mines were continuing operation and the production; whether men would work additional hours at mines which were continuing in operation, and the general situation in the district. Mine inspectors reported that they were visiting their districts to gather the information sought.

This is the first time this information has been called for during a mining strike in this State.

TROOPS CALLED OUT IN SOUTH

Alabama Guardsmen With
Machine Guns Will Mobilize
to-day.

REPORT DYNAMITE PLOT

Miners Will Ignore Federal Injunction—Almost Normal
Production Expected.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 1.—Three companies of the State National Guard have been ordered to mobilize here to-morrow. Major Lucian Brown announced to-day. Equipment for 600 men, including light and heavy machine guns, has been assembled in preparation for mobilization.

A report that an attempt would be made to blow up the flat top mines of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company caused the properties to be surrounded by an extra strong guard to-night. This was the only hint of possible trouble. Mobilization of the State Guard was ordered by Gov. Kilby as a precautionary measure.

William L. Harrison, national organizer, authorized a statement to-day that no attention would be given in this district to the Federal Court injunction restricting activities by union officials. The course of union officials indicated that Harrison's statement was an expression of a general union principle in dealing with injunctions. No copy of the injunction order has been served here.

Conflicting claims were made by both sides as to the effect of the strike order, and the fact that it was effective on Saturday, pay day and always an off day in the mines, made it difficult to arrive at estimates. Union men asserted that 23,000 men quit. Contradicting this, operators pointed to the advance announcements of union leaders that their local included only 7,500 men.

James L. Davidson, secretary of the Alabama Coal Operators' Association, said that the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company's mines were in steady operation except at Bloomsburg and Blocton. At the Edgewater and Bayview mines, model mines of this company, not more than one-fourth of the men laid off to-day. A machine gun was conspicuous on a train carrying men to work at the mines of the Woodward Iron Company.

Monday is expected to bring the real test of strength. The operators are confident that with ample military protection the number of miners reporting will be adequate to keep production of coal in the Alabama district at a substantial proportion of the normal.

LEE SAYS TRAINMEN WILL ASSIST MINERS

Believes Injunction Will Cause
Industrial Disturbance.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 1.—W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, when asked to-day in reference to the position the transportation employees would take in connection with the strike of soft coal miners, said:

"Our organization is fully in sympathy with the miners in attempting to secure a living wage and better working conditions, and believes that the position taken by the Government in connection with the injunction issued probably will disturb industrial conditions to a far greater extent than recognized by the men in charge of governmental affairs."

"The railroad brotherhood will assist the miners in every honorable and consistent way, and the officers of the miners' organization have come to the trainmen's brotherhood, to our knowledge, requesting such assistance or the use of our influence."

In addition the Government believes that there will be many defections from the ranks of the strikers as the strike goes on.

While the striking miners are endeavoring to engage William G. McAdoo, Edward F. Dunne and Alton B. Parker.

Continued on Second Page.

Palmer Issues Orders to See That All Union Officers Obey the Law.

NO INFRACTIONS YET

Secretary Wilson Makes
Strong Efforts to Obtain
Mediation.

HINES OUTLINES ROUTING

Divides Country Into Zones So
as to Distribute Coal Sup-
ply Equally.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The next move in the nationwide strike of bituminous coal miners, which went into effect to-day, is up to the men who left the mines or their leaders. After two weeks of feverish activity preparing to meet the strike Government officials sat back to-day "to see what would happen."

Reports to the capital show that the best claim of union officials is that 400,000 men are out. This is regarded as favorable, as it means that nearly 200,000 men remained on the job, and nearly one-third production of bituminous coal, even if all of the men out are striking and not merely taking the holiday.

Want To-morrow's Reports.

Reports to union officers and to the coal operators here when averaged run close to the Government figures. Officials state, however, that they do not expect to know the extent of the strike until Monday.

Secretary of Labor Wilson is not abandoning hope of a settlement. The Department of Labor is still offering its good offices as a mediator in the strike. A formal offer of mediation under the Department's auspices was made to-day, but there is scant hope of an acceptance.

Attorney-General Palmer sent to every District Attorney in the United States to-day instructions as to the enforcement of the restraining order issued against union officials and others yesterday. They were told to communicate with the Department's investigators and United States Marshals and to proceed immediately in event of any violation of this order, or the order restoring maximum prices on coal.

Palmer Sends Instructions.

The instructions as sent out follow:

Yesterday at Indianapolis Judge Anderson, on application of the United States, issued a temporary restraining order restraining a large number of officials of the United Mine Workers from taking any action or proceeding of any kind whatsoever in furtherance of the bituminous coal strike, which has been previously called. It is of the utmost importance that I should be promptly advised of any concerted action by any two or more persons in your district to carry forward this strike.

Please communicate with the Marshal and the local representatives of the Bureau of Investigation and keep yourself fully informed of the situation in your district. If you discover any concerted action by two or more persons, either employers, employees or others, which amounts to an agreement or arrangement to limit the facilities for transporting, producing, supplying, storing or dealing in coal or to restrict the supply or distribution of same or to exact excessive prices for coal or to aid or abet in the doing of any such act, you should advise me at once by wire, giving me names of persons and full particulars.

Federal Fuel Administrator has issued order restoring former prices fixed by Fuel Administration, and any profiteering in coal should be promptly proceeded against.

Hines Gives Coal Routing Order.

Director-General of Railroads Hines issued instructions to all of the following representatives in the coal mining districts of October 29 and 31, 1919, or thereafter, will be handled by the Director-General and the regional directors through the agency of a central coal committee which will be established jointly by the regional directors and the Fuel Administration. Such regional coal committees will comprise the following representatives: One, appointed by the United States Fuel Administrator and such others as the regional director may select to handle in matters of purchase, distribution and accounting.

"Two.—The bituminous coal field must be distributed only to those consumers who have no reserve supply and must or to exact excessive prices for coal. The following order of preference shall govern the regional coal committee in such distribution as they may make."

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